BUNKER HILL.

Rev. I. N. Tarbox's Concluding Letter on General Putnam.

A Strong Support from General Artemas Ward.

HISTORICAL PROOF.

The General from Connecticut Carries Off the Honors.

The Pulpit of Boston on the Centennial.

Religious Aspect of the Revolution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-As I stated in my previous communication there are many points to add in favor of General Putpam as the leader at Bunker Hill, and we will mention now a fact showing how Putnam was regarded in those days immediately following the battle of Bunker Hill. in the reorganization of the army, after Washington's arrival at Cambridge, it became necessary that some of the general officers should be put upon a lower grade than that which they had occupied before his coming. There were not places in the reconstructed army for all the men of this higher rank. Generals Weester and Spencer, of Connecticut, were among the number that were called to step down a degree. This was naturally an unpleasant duty, and it required a large measure of character to do it gracefully. The officers in General spencer's brigade were very much dissatisfied with what had befailen their leader. It was not charged by any one, so far as we know, that pencer and Wooster were not both officers of real merit. Their degradation in rank came about only as an incident of the reconstruction of the army. In this juncture Spencer's under officers prepared a paper to be sent to the Connections ssembly, asking that body to use its influence to have Spencer restored to his former rank, and, pending this action, Spencer went home to wait the result. Washington, in his letter of July 10, written from Cambridge to the Continental Congress, says of this affair:-- "General Spencer was so much disgusted at the preference given to General Putnam that he left the army without visiting me or making known his intentions in any respect."

THE CONNECTICUT ASSEMBLY upon this sent a memorial to the Congress at Philadelphia asking, if it might be consistently done, that Spencer should be restored. In this communication there is a sentence which snows the estimate in which Putnam was then held, not only at Cambridge, but in Connecticut. The purport of the sentence is that, while they regret deeply this change in the standing of Generals Spencer and Wooster, "they cannot but be sensible of the singular merit of General Putnam," as though they had said, if the blow must fall on any of the Connecticut generals, it is right that it should fall anywhere rather than upon General Putnam. Now, in the midst of these proofs, drawn from the official action of those days in Philadelphia, in Connecticut and also in Massachusetta, we wish to introduce a sentence or two taken from Dr. Eilis' little work, just published (to which we have before referred), to see whether their tone and spirit are in harmony with these official records of 1775. Dr. Ellis says: hese official records of 1775. Dr. Ellis says:—
So completely was he (Pomain) identified with the
consuming seal for fortifying the higher hill in the rear
hat the traditionary concernants from the line of some
intrivitys represented him as on horseback, buried unler and surrounded by heaps of intreneiting tools enough
or a cartinoid. His bricks groot may or may not have
seeded the control of a cool, deliberating indigment, and
of that prime essential of the soliter which is called
'consuct.' His courage was inquestionable, life is
sere limity presented by the writer, according as a
careful examination of authorities and, a review of
which is defern a estimates and judgments of lim by
where assign to him his share in inspiriting a patriotic
nicepties.

And this is the man, and the only man of the or, to whom the wise and careful Washington gives his commission of Major General, places him near his person at Cambridge and lives on terms of close intimacy with him from month to mouth as the siege progresses. This is the man whom Washingin Cambridge, and who once a week received the Commander-in-Chief at his table in return. This is the man respecting whom the Connecticut Assembly cannot but be sensible of "his singular

merit. As to General Putnam's passion for fortifying Sunker Hill, as a rallying point in the retreat from Breed's Hill, if that must come, it indicates, as it seems to us, his superior wisdom rather than his joily. Dr. Ellis seemed to forget, in penning that paragraph, what he himself had said in an earlier part of his work. On page 25, where he describes the long consultation on the night of June 16, he says:- '- It was concluded even then not in accordance with the judgment of all the advisers to construct the works upon Breed's Hill. It seems that the compromise, while allowing the occupancy and defence of the lower summit to have the priority, carried with it a purpose to fortify Bunker Hill as soon as possible afterward." And again on page 24:- "Probably if both summits could have been simultaneously intreached and defended by troops well supplied with ammonution and artillery the Provincials migat have maintained their ground."

"CONSUMING ZEAL FOR FORTIFTING," That is exactly what Putnam thought, and that was what gave him this "consuming zeal for fortifying." And looking back on the whole scene. over the lapse of one hundred years, it seems probable that if Putnam could have had time to construct that other redoubt or line of intrenchmeats on Bunker Bill, where a reserved force could have been placed at the outset, and which would have served as a rallying point in the rereat, it is quite doubtful whether the British, exnausted as they were that day, would ever have undertaken to carry that second line of defence. As it was they had no heart for the pursuit. Consequently we are quite unable to see the ridiculous in Putnam's desire to complete another line of intrencoments. By Dr. Ellis' own concession it was robably a part of the general plan adopted the night before. And in the light of facis already considered we wish now to place a few more sentences from Dr. Ellis' book side by side, to see

whether they are in Barmony with history or even with each other. even with each other.
General Putnam, burning with zeal and intrepidity, was convent through the whole day over nearly all the contested field. He is each to have vented the redoubt is the might or in the early morning. He was mounted, and so marrafors, who were in or mear the action, when questioned as the time, or long afterward, resulted to seeing him in so many places that he would appear to have been well night ubiquitous.

He was Commander in-Chief then, you will say, as a matter of course, by this description. On, no! For we quote this night-wrought pussage before we finish the work.

He (Prescott) was the hero of that blood-dyed summit, the miningst leader and guard, the morning sentinel, the miningst leader and guard, the morning sentinel, the crain of the opening series, the cost and deliberate overseer of the whole struggle, the well-sailled marsiman of the exact distance and the point of aim at which a sind was certain death, he was far finated offier in whise bright eye and seady nerve men read their duty; and when conduct, skill and courage dould do no more, he was the hero of the day, and wherever its tale is told the best of the train. Whose status other than his should grace the monumental summit, beader, not be meath, that of warren, the "volunteer."

Now, take still another brief sentence. The re-

Now, take still another brief sentence. The re-loubt had been carried and the Brillian were in While such was the issue at the redount the Jeft wing ender Putnam, aided by some reinforcements, which had arrived too iste, was making a vigorous stand at the rail feace.

Now HERE IS MATTER FOR REPLECTION.

If those was claim Freetoit as ine commanderin Chief would be comparent they must make
Putnam Bothing more than a volunteer, like warren and Pomercy, without any command or baving
waited his right to dommand. But in the above
sentence Putnam, a brigadier general, is repreperted as baying command of the left wing, while

rrescott, a colonel, is the general commander. These things are not consistent, and, in a mintary point of view, we do not see now they can be made so. Lest any should suppose that we are engaged in a work of special pleading and moving against the general current of history, it should be distinctly stated and understood that we are simply trying to restore history to its early and natural shape. We have seen studdantly in the course of this article that the pictures, the incidents, the little ordinary narratives of the last century and the early years of the present, as an aimost invariable rule, point to Putnam as the Commander-he-thief at Bunker Hill. The first man, so far as we are aware, who ever attempted to write out a full and minute account of the battle was Colonel Samuel Swett, a native of Newburypert, but during much of his active life resident in Boston. He was born in 1782, before the close of the Revolutionary War, and was familiar in his youth with the early traditions. In 1818 be published his "Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Bunker Hill Battle." It was first published as an appendix to General David Humparey's "Lefe of General Putnam." In the preparation of that work Colonel Swett had the advantage of gaining his information from living men—eye-witnesses of the cattle or actors in it. Moreover, he was a military man, an officer in the war of 1812, and understood the laws of military life. He makes General Putnam the commander, and does so, apparently, without any thought of playing the role of a partisan. He was following what he supposed to be the simple incts of his-toot.

So matters went on until, in 1849, Mr. Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown, published his "Siege of Boston." That was a much finier and larger work han the one prepared by Colonel swett, and in respect to the localities and the general facts of the mattle is by far the best work that has ever been published on the subject. It a man wishes to investigate this instory he mattraily turns to this book as his chief source of information. It took the place at once of a classic, and it is plain to be seen that when such men as Irving, in his "Life of Washington," and Hancroit, in one "History of the United States," undertake to

TELL THE STORY OF THE BATTLE, they are guided carefly by Frotaingham. Indeed, Irving, in a note, contenses his special indebtedness to Frothingham's "Siege of Boston." But Frothingham, without doing violence to truth in the general narrative, had a pet theory to mainthe general marrative, had a pet theory to maintain—viz., that Prascott was the commander-in-chief—and so Bancrott and Irving follow in the same line. Coloner Swett was alive when the "biege of Boston" appeared, in 1830; and in 1830 he issued a vigorous pamphlet on the question, "Whe was the Commander at Bunker Hill?" and he expresses minisell very energetically on the violence which has been done to history, as he believed, in Mr. Fromingham's volume. He utters himself in no measured terms of indignation. He says.—"According to him (Frothingham), the great battle of Bunker Hill was fongit, on our side, by a headless mob.," And againt—"lie has treated deheral Putnam's character with the utmost candor and kindness, as ammais destined for the altar are pampered, to acter with the utmost candor and kindness, as seminals destined for the altar are pampered, to be sacrificed at the last." And still again.—"To prove that Patham was not the commander the author alleges that in some cases he was not obeyed as such. Now, we say, with the utmost confidence, that—any few cases of cowardice out of the question—no military despot ever was obeyed with more implicit subjection than runnam was, throughout the battle by every one, officers or men, from their enthusiastic love and admiration of him, and boundless confidence in him as a great, experienced and fortunals here and parriot." And as he araws to ward his conclusion he says:—"dieneral enthusiastic love and admiration of him, and boundless confisence in him as a great, experienced and fortunate here and parriot." And as he draws toward his conclusion he says:—"deneral putaen was the scinal, and on Warren declining, the authorized commander of the battle of Bunker Hill. He was the bright particular star to which, during the storm and tempers of the tattle, every eye was turned for guidance and for yeatory." Let it be clearly understood, then, that the FROMINENOR GIVEN TO PRESCOTE in this matter does not belong, to any great extent, to the early accounts and traditions, out is mainly an episode of our later history. And if any one will now sit down and read carefully, in Baacroft or Irving, in Frotaingham or kills, the story of the battle as boid by them, with Prescott in front as the great leader—if he is minute and thoughtful in his reasing, he will soon find his mind inquiring. "Who, then, is this elderly gentisman, riding back and forth over the whole field, the only man on sorseback; now ordering the intrenching tools away from the redonot up to Hunser Hill; now turning aside some 200 New Hampssire troops as they come in to the work of entreaching; now threatening an artillery officer with mimediate death if he does not return to his duty?" He will find himself utterly confused as to the central man and idea of the battle, and will be precisely in the condition of a person who ass had the pieces of a Chinese puzzle torown down beleves him with directions to make them into a perfect square, and, after working long and becoming satisfied that the thing cannot be done, finds, M. last, that the most important piece of the whole has been abstracted. Take General Putnam out of that battle, and it is a "neadless moo," But give him his real place as "commander and the parts all come together. A sense of something like this seems to have burdened irvings mind all the while he was writing the sation," and when the task is fluished, ere he lass down his pen, he stoys to bestow a nearty word of commen

breaks out into the following

Magnificent Eulogf of Putnam.

Franam also was a leading spirit throughout the fair; one of the first to prompt and of the last to me that it. He appears to have seen active and effect at every point—sometimes fortifying, sometimes hading the removements, inspiriting the mea by presence while they were able to maintain their ground fighting gainning at the outpost to cover their treat. The trare oil man, riding about in the hea the faction, on this sunry day, with a hanger led across his brawn's houlders, over a waste oai with sieves," has been sheered at by a contemporary much file to lead a band or siede mea or cited than musseleers." But this very description thusty his character and dentifies him with the times and

out. And so he went to Bunker Hill and died there, and hardly any death through the whole war so touched the American heart. Seth Fomeroy, of Northampton, a brigadler general, was another of these volunteers. His rank was the same as that of Putnam, and, being a Massacausetts man, Putnam might naturally enough defer to him under the circumstances. But he also waived his right to command, and fought like a common soldier with a musket, and was in the very thick of the fight. He did not withoraw from the command because he disapproved the enterprise, for he was heartly in favor oit. But he had, without doubt, such confidence in Putnam, as a more experienced officer, that he preferred to leave the leadership with him.

favor of it. But he had, without doubt, such confidence in Putnam, as a more experienced officer, that he preferred to leave the leadership with him.

Coionel Richard Gridley, the engineer who shaped the redoubt so skilludy, is not a man to be overlooked in that connection. He was at the time sixty-five years old, and after being up all hight to superintend the building of the earthworks, might very haturally have been excused, at his age, from further service, that he wished to remain and help defend the works which he had built. And he did remain as a volunteer, and was severely wounded in the finial assault, but was in the talchest of the fight all the afternoon.

PRESCOTT AT THE REBOLTS.

Colonel Prescott, who commanded at the redoubt, was a man of truly commanding person, of heroic bravery and great inflitting a readout on the night of June 18 within senity call of the British ships. Prescott was the man, doubtless, of whom Putnam used to talk to himself in the days before the battle. Colonel Daniel Putnam, already referred to, who was then at Cambridge, says in his narrative (Ct. Hist. Cel., vol. 1., page 237), that his father, when a creatly excited about anything, had a nabit of talking to himself; and in the days before the battle such seatlences as these kept dropping out:—"We must go in the night;" We'll carry our tools and have a trench ocfore morning," "He's a good rellow." "He want to go." "Says he will go if they'll let bim." We think it is Bancroft, in his "history," was makes a point of saying that Prescott was appointed to the command by Putnam's concurrence. By Putnam's concurrence to the command and knew amy we, and was the one first to name him and set hus forward upon this bold adventure. And the result justified the choice which he had made.

And we may so still further and allow that this was in some measure a partnership arrangement between Putnam and Frescott, that they understood each other and had confidence in each other. We have airready noticed the remark of Putnam to warren about

knowing well that he would do all that could be done to defend them.

Colonel Stark, of New Hampshire, also played an important part in tois battle. The New Hampshire students and antiquarians have of late occupiving special attention to this subject in its relation to their own State, and they put forth claims which at first view are a little surprising. We will not pronounce upon them, not having given tham any careful notice. It is contended that of the men on Bunker Hill who really stood behind their muskers and fought the battle out to the bitthe men on Bunker Hill who really stood beaund their miskets and lought the battle out to the bitter end a majority of the whole were from New Hampsaire. The name of Stark was an nerote and isscinating one in New Hampsaire, as that of Putnam was in Connecticut, and when Stark, misself of the old Scotch-frish Stock, went down to Boston, soon after the fight at Lexington, he had a great following by the men all along the Merrimac Valley and back amount the hills, but of the volunteers who gathered about him at Mediora, where he had a his headquarters, two regiments were formed, one commanded by him at Mediora, where he had his headquarters, two regiments were formed, one commanued by himself and one by Colonel Reed. A large number of these men were of the Scotch-Frish race, descendants of the men who eighty years before lived through the terrible siege of Londondorry. But the majority, undoubtedly, were Americans direct from the English stock. It is claimed (we do not wouch for it) that Stark led a regiment of 700 men into the battle. The standard regiment of unat day in the American army was 500 menmuch of their below that number than above. But it is said that Stark's regiment embraced thatteen companies and mustered 100 stong. tharteen companies and mustered 700 styong, Reed had between 400 and 500 in his regiment. Part of Prescott's regiment at the redoubt was entisted from New Hampshire. Prescott's town of Pepperili joined New Hampshire, and the men of Hollis and other New Hampshire towns went into his regiment. This is claimed, we say, And if the claim be well established, more than half the fighting men that day on our side were from New Hampshire, for bardly any one puts our fighting men on that hill above two thousand. Not that very many others in the American army would not have been giad to be there, if General Ward could have conquered his tundity and lee go his hold upon them. As it was, New Hampshire certaining had a large agency in actually fighting the battle, and it was especially the New Hampshire men who did such terrible execution upon Howe's tail grenadiers. And Stark's major, MoClary, was as brave and heroid as Stark himself. After the fight was over he was torn in pleces by a cannon ball write tringing supplies for the wounded. He was a man or such grand propertions of body and soul that when his death was reported some one said that nothing leas than a cannon ball was worthly of being the instrument of death to one with his, largeness of trame and spirit.

CONCLUSION.

But we cannot design to further, except to give

CONCLUSION. the following graphic description of oid General Putnam, drawn by a grandson, Judge Dana, formerly United States Senator from Maine:—

In his person for height about the middle size, very rect, thick set, muscular and firm to every part. this

piace in the country warlike stores." In February of the year 1775 provision was made to organize the militia. The answer of the King to the demands of the colony had been received, and war seemed mevitable. The Committee of Safety authorized the purchase of military supplies. Concord became an arsenal. General trage, commanding the British forces in Boston, determined to destroy these military stores. The story of Lexington and Concerd, so recently told by orator and poet is fresh in your memory to-day. The King's troops fired upon the militia, but the noble

farmers of Middlesex were equal to the bour. After referring to the organization of the militia for defence and the other events which preceded the battle, the speaker continued :- See the noble manry as, a little before sunset on the 16th of June, they assemble, 1,200 in number, upon Cambridge Common to receive their instructions from General Ward. Prayer is offered by the reverend President Langdon, of Harvard College, after which they all set out, about nine o'clock, on their march. Colonel William Prescott, of Pepperell, conducts the secret expedition. A man, we are told, over six feet in height, with blue eyes and brown nair, targe and muscular, and with a very intelligent face. Prescott's written orders were to fortify Bunker's Hill and defend the works

until relieved. THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE Silently the column moves on, Charlestown Neck, within reach of the enemy's guns, safely passed and Bunker's Hill reached. But Breed's Hill, where the monument now stands, is nearer Boston, and after much deliberation it was resolved to move forward and fortify this. It was midnight before the first shoverful of earth was thrown out on the fortifications. The enemy were close at hand. The other shore of the Charles was bore up their men-of-war. Through the clear, still night the men worked in the trenches, and dawn of day found the fortifications nearly finished. But returning light brings danger also. The commander of the nearest ship, the Lively, brought his guns to bear, and opened fire upon the hill so suddenly covered with armed men. The other ships soon followed his example. Early in the day Ass Pollerd, a private, was shot. A subsiters reported his death to Prescott and asked him what was to be done. "Bory him," he said. "What," said the officer, "without prayers?" The chapiain was about to read the burled service but Prescott ordered the men to go back to their work and the dead be buried immediately. It was no time to dwell upon death. It was the bour for action. To inspire fresh courage in his men the noble commander, whose anxiety had been so great during the night as twice to lead him to the river's side to watch the enemy, now leaps upon the parade and waiks about, carefully examining the works and speaking words of cheer to the men.

"Who is that officer who appears to be in command" asks General Gage, as he scales, with surprise, through a glass, from copp's Hill, the tail, erect form of Prescott. Willard recognized his brother-in-isw.

"Will ne ight?" asked Gage, quickly.

"Yes sir," he is an oid soldier and will fight as dawn of day found the fortifications nearly fin-

brother-in-iaw.

"Will he night?" asked Gage, quickly.

"Yes, sir," he is an oid soldier and will fight as long as a drop of blood remains in his veins."

"Tae works must be carried," exclaimed Gage. At noon the flower of the British troops cross in twenty-eight barges and land at Moulton's roint, near the present Navy Yard.

After comparing the character of the troops the reverend gentlemen recounted the well known story of Warren's coming on the field, and continued:—

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

tinned:—

THE BATLE BEGINS.

The King's troops moved forward in two divisions—General flowe with the right wing along the Mystic River, to turn the left flank of the American force and so cut off retreat from the redoubt; General Pigot with the left wing, to make the direct attack upon the fort. They begin a discourge of musketry at a great distance from the fortifications. Doubtless they anticipated an easy victory. Prescott quietly issues als orders:—

"Watt until the British are within ten or twelve rods, and then wait until the word is given;"

"Powder is scarce and must not be wasted:"

"Fire low;" "Ain at the waistbands;" "Walt unit you see the whites of their eyes;" "Pick off the commanders."

Nearer and nearer came the redocats. Louder

"Fire low;" "Aim at the waistbanda;" "Wait until you see the whites of their eyes;" "Pick off the commanders."

Nearer and nearer came the redecats. Louder and more terrific grew the discharges from their gnus. But little harm is done because they aim too high. And now the space between the fort and the enemy is narrowed to the appointed widts. Frescott gives the order to fre. The guns dash and each suot brings down its man, deneral Pigot is obliged to order a retreat. But deperal Howe is faring no better at the fence. One of his soldiers writes:—"Our light infantry were served up against the grass lence without being able to penetrate; indeed, how could we penetrate? Most of our grenadiers and infantry, the moment of presenting themselves, lost three-fourths and many nine-tenths of their men." Such was the result of the first attack. Who can describe the joy that flited the hearts of the brave militiamen as they saw England's best and bravest soldiers retreating before their aim. A brief pause—and now the enemy are coming forward for a second assault. They move with greater caution than before but advance in the old form. The Americans are more confident than at the first attack, and when the enemy are within the appointed range, fire upon them with great coolness and precision. A continued stream of fire all along the line moved down the British. The rout of the King's forces becomes complete. They retreat the second time in great disorder. The third assault came after a long pause. The centry is reinforced by the arrival of fresh men from Boston. Prescott undanned as ever, passed through his lines. The men cheered him, saying, "We are ready for the red coats segain!" But even Berote valor could not supply the lack of ammunition, nestner reinforcements, nor ammunition, nor food, all of waich was promised, had arrived. There is a

pits, encouraged their people to resistance and themselves set the example. Ministers were among the colonial troops, not simply to pray, but to fight. Ministers too old to leave their homes gave their blessing to their parishioners, girded for battle, on the village green; a minister was the trusted friend and advisor of Hancock and Adams. The ministers of New England and the whole country, while deprecating war and urging temperate and peaceful measures, were found, from the moment the first shot was fired, in the van of the hosts of liberty. The sermons of the period, by such men as Clarke, Langdon, Gordon, West. Payson, show this—sermons that were like shotted guns aimed at every form of oppression. Some of these sermons are incomiortably long, and we may regard their theology with suspicion, but they were written by men who had thought and prayed to some purpose, and who, in the hour of trial, could finger a musket as well as they could handle a text. No one can read the story of the planning of the New England colonies without finding the reason for this attitude of the clergy. They were the descendants and the followers of the mea who came here in the Mayflower. They were independents; they believed in self-government; they were intolerant against intolerance. With all their narrowness, their harshness toward opponents in Church and State, their flerceness toward those whom they deemed hereties, they had this principle of religious liberty in their olood and brain—the principle which their sprintum fathers suffered and died for on the soil of Old England. They believed at least in their right to worship God and to pay taxes according to their consciences. The secular spirit entered largely into their like; but it is not too muon to say that religious motives were predominant. They believed in religion and sacred things cording to their considences. The sections spincentered largely into their life; but it is not too
much to say that religious motives were predominant. They believed in religion and sacred things—
in Churce, Sunday and Holy Book, and is the Divine resistes back of these. So when the storm
came and the people bent themselves to meet it
the serious faces of the Puritan preachers
were seen in the front and their voices were
heard above the sound of fife and drum. It would
not be true to ascribe to them an exclusively religious purpose. Their contest was not wared on
merely sacred grounds; it was for a political as
well as a religious idea that they prayed and
fought—only the two, pure religion and pure politics. Church and State, good citizenship and good
Christianity—were blended in their theories and
woven into the texture of their thought. **
What, more definitely, was the religious element
in the evenis we are commemorating? I know
not how to describe it, except by the familiar and
much-abused word "faith." The men of "75, preachers and heavers alike, were pre-essinentify men of
faith.

First—They believed in God. They had much of

First-They believed in God. They had much of First.—They believed in God. They had much of the confloence of the old Israelites; they isked to read and to take their texts from the Old Testa-ment; they delighted in the story of the chosen people, and believed that they were a chosen peo-ple.

pie.

Second—Again, they had faith in man. We may be disposed to question the truth of their theological doctrine of human deprayity, but we shall err greatly if we do not look beyond this to the religious truth concerning man which they certainly held—the eternal truth which found its fullest expression in Christianity, viz.:—That all men are brothers of one family, equal in the sight of God and fitted for freedom, sell-government and progress. and progress.
Third and finally, they believed in themselves.

Third and finally, they believed in themselves. They belonged to a tough and stardy stock; they were well poised, strong, reliant; they took things at their worth; a title, though that of king, could not deceive them, nor the brightest epaulette dazzle them; they had been trained in a rough scuool, had cleared forests, built their own houses, planted their own fields, trusted in all sorts of emergencies, to their own resources, fought wolves and Indians before they were forced to fight men of their own name and blood. Such were our lathers, and snot always are the men who win the world's battles.

For all of us it seems to me For all of us it seems to me

For all of us it seems to me

THE LESSON OF THE DAY

IS simply this—to cultivate the homely virtues of
the men who founded this Republic; homesty in
thought, word and act; economy and thrift in
public and is private life, and a becoming reverence for the truths of the Christian religion. We
are beset on every hand by dangers greater than
those which threatened the colonies, and we can
avert them only by the spirit which changed the
colonies into free and independent States.

Rev. A. B. Kendig, of the Monumental square church, selected in taxt from the Gespel according to John, eighth chapter and thirty-sixta verse, and announced as his theme, "civil and Religious Freedom—Teer Unity and Diversity." He first considered this unity in respect to their common origin, their desirableness, costliness and danger. He then considered their diversity, in that all who would cannot enjoy civil freedom, and that it coufers no new or exaited social relationship.

REV. A. S. TWOMBLY,

of the Winthrop (Congressional) church, preached a sermon from L. Samuel, v., 19-20, in which he traced the political condition of the children of Israel from the time of their exodus from Egypt until they became a great nation, and contrasted it with the vigor and advance of the Republic.

PREPARATIONS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. As the day draws near for the departure of the Seventh regiment to Boston and participate in the Bunker Hill centennial celebration the preparations assume visible shape and scope. To-day the scene at the Armory will no doubt be a busy one, for the members are required to put their equipments in perfect order, and there will be many calls for extra evercoat straps, belts and other necessary articles for a movement in heavy marching order. Non-commissioned officers must see that their several squads are in good shape, and the servants of the different companies will be busy in attending to the wants of individuals. In fact, everybody will have something to do, and the amount of work performed will be surprising to those not accustomed to the movements of large bedies of soldiers. Colonel Clark, in addition to his official duties as secretary, is

with real point lace," and she put a crushing emphasis on the word "real;" but as the sermon was not very enlyening I may have been doz ng and only imagined I heard the expression drop from the ups of the young lady, who, by the way, had the "Book of Common Prayers" open in her hand at the time. But it may be only the newcomers from New York that have started the dress talk. Then, as if to belie the charge that sliks and satins were little displayed here, the ladies turned out at the parade on Saturday evening in the most gorgeous attires, in which sliks and and satins as costly, and trains as long, and panwell, never mind-as large as any I ever saw at Saratoga or any other resort. The cause of this sudden change is evident to me. There is nothing like a lady making a good impression upon a cadet with her style and looks a day or so before the hop, and all the dear creatures know his weak point. He is all engerness to outdo his fellows, to have it said in the barracks next day that he had

THE PRETPIEST GIRL AT THE BALL all to himself most of the evening, or to hear an envious chum, who is of ugiy mien himself, and who may have had to content himself, therefore, with anything that was handy, without regard to looks, mutter over his plate of hash at break-fast that beauty is only skin deep anyhow. Of course, the sisters and sweethearts of the cadets are expected to go to the hop, and they will be certain to get many to dance with them and promenade with them; but tuey are all known to the two classes generally long before the hep takes place, because they come here early and go away late in the graduation season, and they are attended to as a matter of nonor. But there is outside of these a large class of ladies who attend the hop, and who are not thus blessed by ties to at bind or that are pledged to bind in the near future. First there are the friends of the friends of some cadet, or of his aunt or of his uncle, or of his mother or of a friend of his mother. Then there are the lady visitors who have become acquainted in a general way, as ladies do at the hotels, with the cadet's relations or himself, and who naturally expect to get invited to everything in which cadetdom can exert its varied powers. It is they who are expected in swarms to-morrow, and I fancy the display made at parade last evening was made by this class, all new-comers, purposely to outdo the lawn and white linen devotees, the cadets' relations, and make feel that only the bravest can obtain the fairest as a partner, although they are one and all dying to be asked to be put down on some gray cont's "engagement" list for the hop evening. Every one of these charmers will get invitations; but as there is

consider the sequence of the s Speaking of the girls reminds me of a little incident which occurred last evening, and in which

And the state of t